

Grandpa's Money

By M. QUAD

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Jacob Brown, farmer, had come to be sixty-five years old when he got his money. A brother whom he had not seen for years died and left him \$30,000 in cash. For the five years preceding the old man had been a widower and lived alone. He had four children, two sisters and half a dozen more distant relatives living around him, but no one had offered him a home. It was seldom that any of them came near him. He was referred to as "the old man," and the few acres of his story old farm were not coveted by any one.

When it became known through a lawyer that old Jacob had struck it rich there was bustling. His oldest son, Henry, was the first to reach his house. He brought his wife and three children along, and he galloped his horse for the last mile. It had been two years since they had been in the old man's house. Now they shook hands with him. The son patted him on the back and called him a glorious old father. He must give up his farm and go home and live with them. For the rest of his days he could sit in a rocking chair and have custard pie three times a day.

On the way to Henry's home James and his family were met as they came driving. James was the second son. He had often been heard to wonder why the old man didn't turn up his toes and get out of the world, but he wasn't a bad son—that is, he had never thought of killing his father with a club. James leaped from his wagon to embrace his father and offer him a home for the next hundred years. He should have fried chicken and milk toast every day, and the best bed in the house should be his at night. No one should rout him out in the morning, and fresh tea should await him when he desired to arise. Henry and James were squabbling when Hannah and Mary, the two daughters, drove up with their husbands. They had come for father. They had heard that he was ill and were going to take him home and nurse him more tenderly than a baby with measles.

There was a row on the highway between those devoted children that was heard a mile away, but Henry gained the victory and bore the father away. That night his house was surrounded by the two sisters and other relatives, and they had to be menaced by a shotgun.

At the beginning of the row there was only one lawyer in Glendale, the nearest village. Within a year there were three. It required at least three to keep track of the suits and notions that came up.

One stipulation that old Jacob made was that he should be privileged to see his lawyer as often as he wanted to. That was respected by all, but from purely selfish motives. It came to be believed that every time he saw his lawyer he changed his will. It turned out that this belief was well founded. When death came at last it was found that he had made forty-two will in all. They had bobbed from Henry to James, from James to Betsy and from Betsy to Hannah and back to James. They had taken in the two sisters and cast them out. They had enriched nephews and nieces and impoverished them again. Four times in one year the father was kidnapped by relatives. Once he was chloroformed in his bed at midnight and lowered from a window. Once he was kidnapped and hidden away in an old barn for a week.

That neighborhood became the liveliest in the state. There was a Fourth of July going on all the time. Even a circus could not draw against it. No old man ever lived who was coddled and cared for more. A hundred times a day, no matter who he was with, he was asked if anything more could be done for him. In summer a child was appointed to fan him, and in winter they bought stoves with looking glasses set into the top that he might see himself as he toasted his toes. The doctor said that he would have lived three years longer if left to care for himself on his farm.

Queerly enough, he did not die in the house of a relative, but was stricken in the office of his lawyer just after making his forty-second will. The gang came on the wings of love as soon as the news went out. They squabbled as to where the funeral should be held, as to where he should be buried, as to who should pay for the coffin, as to who should weep the most.

The will was not read at the house of any relative. They wouldn't have it so. They assembled in the village hall, and there were scores of outsiders. There were quarrels for front seats. At last the reading began, and it took two constables to protect the lawyer from being massacred on the spot.

"As all my relatives from my oldest son down to my youngest niece have been equally kind to me," read the paper, "I hereby will and bequeath to each and every one the sum of \$1!"

And the balance of that \$30,000 went to the county of Hope to improve its highways. There were six or seven suits to break the will, but it couldn't be done. Jacob Brown had read his human nature right and had made the best disposition possible of his fortune. It may be said in conclusion that every single relative took his dollar.

IRONCLAD CASTE.

Its Rule Among the Hindus Absolute and Unchangeable.

THE POWER OF THE BRAHMAN

All the Wealth of the World Would Not Enable a Lower Caste Hindu to Wed into His Family or Touch His Hand—Tyrannical Social Divisions.

Caste distinction in India is a thing difficult for a foreigner to comprehend. All the racial or religious distinctions which separate European nations from each other and divide them within themselves do not equal the number of classes into which the Hindus are divided by what is known as "caste."

The 200,000,000 Hindus are made up of diverse racial elements and speak about nineteen developed languages and over 100 dialects. They are again divided into over 3,000 castes, most of them with subcastes. One of these castes, the Brahmins, is split up into more than 800 subcastes, of which none will intermarry and few will eat together.

The term "caste" includes so many things that it is difficult to define it. There are, however, two properties essential to a true caste—first, there is no entry except by birth; second, marriage outside the caste is absolutely forbidden. To preserve the purity and maintain the exclusiveness of the society many minute rules of conduct, many restrictions on food and many ceremonial observances are imposed on the members and enforced by penalties which cannot be evaded, against which there is no appeal and which in extreme cases follow the offender beyond the grave.

But that is not all. The relations of castes to each other are as much a matter of religious observance as the rules for their internal regulation. The Brahmins are the highest admitted and undoubtedly superior to all the rest. After them come those who are acknowledged to be twice born. The less honored follow in a graduated descent until the untouchable and unappealable are reached at the lowest depth.

It may be urged that the separation between the Brahman and, let us say, the Kurni market gardener is no wider than that between the peer of the United Kingdom and the coal miner. There is this essential difference—that it is impossible for an Indian to change his caste. The root tinner may be elected to parliament, may become a cabinet minister and if he can make money enough may marry his son to a duke's daughter.

The Kurni must remain a Kurni. All the wealth of Croesus will not enable him to make an alliance with a Brahman family or to touch a Brahman's hand. The members of a caste may and in some cases do raise themselves in the sight of other castes by adopting more elaborate ceremonies and more scrupulous observances.

A half civilized Goid, for example, may find himself brought into contact with Hindus as the plow encroaches on the forest. He tries to raise his position and add to his self respect by adopting the exclusiveness of his Hindu neighbors. He will even outdo them if he can, and if the Hindu is scrupulous about his food the convert will wash the very food with which his dinner is cooked.

No endeavors of this kind, however, will avail to lessen by a hair's breadth the distance between him and the caste Hindu or even to induce the Hindu barber to look upon him as a client whose chin he may shave and whose toe nails he may pare without degradation.

Another point connected with caste which has a very practical bearing and must be taken into account is the power of coercion which it gives to the brotherhood. If a man is excommunicated by his caste fellows nobody in the caste will marry him or will accept water from his hands or will eat with him.

If he is married his wife will not touch him or speak to him. He is dead to his family. The priest will not perform ceremonies for him. The village barber will not shave him, and the washerwoman will not wash his clothes. These are the methods of bringing pressure on the man. The strictest boycott which Irishmen have invented is mild compared to the final sentence of a caste punishment.

A system like this is a stern fact which has to be faced. There is not a police case or a civil case or a trial at the sessions, there is hardly an appointment to an office in India of whatever degree, in which the matter of caste has not to be considered. It forces itself into every assessment of land revenue, into every adjudication of rent. It affects the administration of justice, the proceedings of municipal and district councils.

The influence and power of the Brahman and the idea that he is above the law and is not to be punished as other people are still alive, although a century of British justice has done something toward eradicating them. On the other hand, the suggestion that a man of a lower caste might rise to an equality or nearer to an equality with members of a caste above him is unthinkable. Where the low caste men are, there they must remain. If they behave themselves it will be made up to them in a future existence.—London Spectator.

Politicians is a locksmith and opens many difficult doors.

SAYS POLICE MADE HER LIE

Girl Declares They Coerced Her To Testify

TO SEND SOLDIER TO PRISON

She's Ready to Marry Him—Efforts Being Made to Free Young Man Who Got Eight Years Under New Law.

Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 20.—That she was forced to swear to an untrue story that a man might be sent to prison, is the statement made by Mary Agnes Fialco. In an affidavit made before James M. T. Wallace, justice of the peace, Miss Fialco says that the police of Newark, N. J., coerced her into making statements on the witness stand against Frank Rosenthal, as the result of which he was the first man convicted in New Jersey under a law designed to protect girls. The man was sentenced to eight years.

As a result of his conviction, Rosenthal was dishonorably discharged from the United States army.

Nathan Rosenthal, father of Frank Rosenthal, is trying to get a pardon for his son. He came to Newburg and met Miss Fialco, and to him she repudiated the testimony she had given at the trial in Newark. The father is also trying to get his son back into the army.

Young Rosenthal left West Point on March 13 last on a 10 days' leave. Miss Fialco left the reservation with him. They visited Bridgeport, Ct., New York City and Newark.

Miss Fialco says in her sworn statement that it was their intention to get married, but that they put off the ceremony from one day to another.

In Newark Rosenthal became involved in some trouble with a man, who caused his arrest on a charge of assault. The charge against the prisoner was changed to the one upon which he was convicted.

In her affidavit, Miss Fialco declares that Rosenthal never tried to induce her to enter any disreputable house. She adds that she is ready to marry Rosenthal if he is released from prison.

Rosenthal's father has a statement from his son's commanding officer at West Point. Papers will be presented to the governor of New Jersey, with a petition praying for the pardon of young Rosenthal.

MISS MENN IN SANATORIUM.

Baron Oscar Rothschild Killed Himself for Love of Her.

Chicago, Sept. 20.—Unable to leave the country in which her ill-fated affianced had his home, Miss Olga Menn, for love of whom Baron Oscar Rothschild killed himself 14 months ago, is in a sanatorium near Dresden, Germany. The fact was revealed when Dr. Rudolph Menn reached Chicago. Mrs. Menn remains in Germany with her daughter.

Baron Oscar, who was the youngest son of Baron Albert Rothschild of Vienna, killed himself on his estate July 12, 1909, after his father had refused to consent to his marriage to Miss Menn.

Dr. Menn said that the rumors that the Rothschilds were to make a financial settlement on Miss Menn were "preposterous."

"Our relations with the Rothschild family," he said, "are at an end, save that we remain friendly acquaintances. Sad memories unite us. That is all."

My daughter received no presents of any sort from the Rothschilds while we were in Germany. All the remembrances that she ever has received or ever will receive were those which I gave her by her betrothal."

PANIC AT TENEMENT FIRE.

Five Persons Hurt as Result of Jumping from Windows in New York.

New York, Sept. 20.—Five persons were injured, two perhaps fatally, in a panic which attended an early morning fire in a down-town tenement district on the west side yesterday. Two of the injured are women. All were hurt by jumping from windows. The fire was in a three-story frame house at 107 West 10th street, and spread rapidly, cutting off the escape of those asleep on the upper floors. The two women jumped from a second-story window into the arms of policemen and were not badly hurt. The three men dropped from windows high up under the roof, one of them fracturing both legs and suffering internal injuries, while a second landed with a broken arm and concussion of the brain. The money loss from the fire was small.

GREAT LOCKOUT VOTED.

English Master Spinners Take Drastic Measures to End Oldham Strike.

Manchester, Eng., Sept. 20.—The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners met yesterday and decided on a general lockout on October 1, unless the Fern mill dispute at Oldham is settled before that date. In the event of a lockout, 150,000 operatives will be affected directly. This action follows the refusal of the Fern mill employees to submit a local grievance to arbitration.

BOTH TO RETAIN OFFICE.

Will Not Give Up South African Premiership, Despite Defeat in Election.

Pretoria, Union of South Africa, Sept. 20.—It was officially announced yesterday that General Louis Botha will retain the premiership, despite the losses sustained by the Nationalists in the recent elections to the new federal assembly and his own defeat at the hands of the Unionist candidate, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick.

A SEVERE CASE OF NEURALGIA CURED

The Treatment Which This Cleveland Woman Used with Such Success Is Available for Every Sufferer.

Many who are now tortured with neuralgia will read with interest the following statement of Mrs. W. L. Squire of No. 1854 East 19th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

"I was taken with what the doctors called facial neuralgia or neuralgia of the nerves of the face and suffered the most intense pain. They said my trouble was caused by overwork and worry but their treatment did not help me, nor even relieve the pain. Finally I was taken to the hospital and underwent an operation for the removal of the affected nerves. For a time after the operation I was better and then the old trouble returned with a vengeance. What I suffered cannot be told or written. My doctor advised me to submit to another operation but the thought of it was terrible to me. About this time I read an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to try them. The result was that after taking a few boxes I found myself greatly benefited, so much so that I decided to forgo the operation for a time at least. I can say now that I find myself entirely cured and am in better health than I have enjoyed for the last fifteen or sixteen years."

I am very grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for my recovery and have recommended them to many people. I am a living testimonial of the worth of the medicine."

The tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills succeeds where other treatments fail because it is based on the sound medical principle that the health of the nerves depends on pure, red blood.

Every person who is interested in the home treatment of nervous disorders should send for the new edition of our booklet entitled, "Diseases of the Nervous System, Their Nature, Symptoms and Treatment." The booklet describes symptoms and gives much useful information. Address Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

ON THE RAGGED EDGE.

Portugal Faces Revolution and Downfall of the Monarchy.

Lisbon, Sept. 20.—It is believed that King Manuel's appointment of 16 peers, all supporters of the present Liberal cabinet, will afford sufficient new strength to the government to avoid the necessity of a dissolution of Parliament and new elections, which the Republicans declare would mean revolution.

Dr. Alperin, chief of the progressive dissidents, recently told his majesty that unless he insisted upon the Liberal government enforcing political and financial liberty, the monarchy was doomed and a republic inevitable.

The government continues its campaign of repression with the expulsion of other religious orders, which re-entered Portugal after the issuance of the decree of 1901, but which are not devoted to the work of charity or teaching, as provided in the decree. The newspapers state that the monks are fleeing to the mountains for refuge.

BURN SHOPS AT CAPITAL.

Uprising in Chinese Turkestan Reported by Returning Travelers.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 20.—News was brought from Peking by the steamer Empress of China of an uprising in Chinese Turkestan. Many shops were burned at the provincial capital. The provincial treasurer is missing. All convicts have been liberated from the prisons. Great agitation prevailed in Tokio when the Empress of China sailed over bribery of the promoters of the elevated railway for Tokio. Indignation meetings were being held.

MORE OF GAYNOR'S ECONOMICS.

Saving of Between \$175,000 and \$190,000 in Publication of City Record.

New York, Sept. 20.—Economies in the municipal budget under the administration of Mayor Gaynor continue to crop out of reports made by heads of departments and subsidiary bureaus. Supervisor Ferguson of the city record yesterday announced that the cost of publishing the record for 1910 would be between \$175,000 and \$190,000, which would be this year in the publication of the record.

KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE.

Bridget Foley of Portland, Me., Victim Last Evening.

Portland, Me., Sept. 19.—Last evening Mrs. Bridget Foley of C street, left an electric car on Ocean street in South Portland and stepped directly in front of an automobile in charge of Joseph McDonald. She was killed almost instantly.

GLENN'S Sulphur Soap

For the Skin. Clears the complexion, whitens the hands and is a time-tested remedy for skin diseases.

Sold by druggists. H. H. Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Strength Counts

in all life's affairs. Strength comes of pure blood—good blood comes when stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are kept in proper condition by a little care and

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c, and 25c.

THE REDUCTION OF IDLENESS

Nations Confer in Paris on Unemployment

NEW LABOR EXCHANGES

Exchanges Recommended—Important Work Ahead of the Congress—Commissioner Neill Is One of the American Delegates.

Paris, Sept. 20.—Former Premier Bourgeois in opening yesterday the first international conference on unemployment, announced that the purpose of the congress was to investigate the scientific causes of unemployment with the object of organizing methods for conserving human resources. Besides discussing means of combating unemployment, the delegation will attempt to lay the basis for a labor exchange between the city and the country districts and between different countries. The American delegation is headed by Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, and his associates are Professor J. J. Devine of Columbia university and William Lelander of New York. The American representatives are watching the proceedings with interest, though they consider that the subject is less acute in America than in Europe. Mr. Lelander read a paper advocating labor exchanges as the best means of insuring mobility of the labor product. Joseph Kelly of Philadelphia vainly attempted to interrupt the proceedings in order that he might explain his personal views.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 20.—Victor L. Bernard, formerly employed in the quarry of Thomas Fox, has, through his counsel, Remick & Hollis, brought suit against Fox to recover damages in the sum of \$40,000 for personal injuries.

The writ, which was filed with the city clerk yesterday morning by sheriff Smith, alleges that on the 11th day of May, 1910, Remick was engaged at the quarry in moving a drill, using for the purpose an engine and derrick, which it is claimed was defective; that while so engaged the engine started, throwing the drill against him, knocking him over a high embankment, and that in the fall the bones of his left wrist and arm were smashed, permanently disabling him.

The action is returnable at the October term of the superior court.

Another action brought by Messrs. Remick & Hollis, the papers in which were also filed yesterday morning, is Michael Meenan vs. Albert S. Trask, to recover \$400 for professional services in the prosecution of a claim held by the defendant against the New Hampshire hospital.

The Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. has brought suit against Thomas Fox to recover \$300, alleged to be due on account, through Dudley & Lowe.

ROMANCE OF STUDENTS.

Two Young Americans Meet and Marry in Berlin.

New York, Sept. 20.—Miss Helga Rone of Philadelphia and J. E. Hendricks of Denver went abroad six years ago, she to study art and he to study music. They met a year ago in Berlin. Three months ago they were married, and they have returned on board the Philadelphia of the American line, as Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks.

"I went abroad to study music," Mr. Hendricks said upon his arrival, "and obtained not only a thorough musical education, but a most thorough physical education, and learned, too, that the artistic temperament can bring a young person together as well as a young man."

"And I," Mrs. Hendricks said, "learned how to paint, and learned, too, that the artistic temperament can bring a young person together as well as a young man. I shall direct my study hereafter into housekeeping channels, rather than toward painting."

Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks went to Philadelphia and later will go to Denver. Mr. Hendricks will engage in concert work on the piano and in composition. They will make their home in the West for the present.

HILLER'S SLAYER CAPTURED.

Wound in the Negro's Hand Betrayed Him.

Chicago, Sept. 20.—William Jones, a negro, who partly identified last yesterday as the slayer of Charles D. Hiller, who was shot in defending his daughter from an intruder who entered their bedroom window.

Jones succeeded in concealing a bullet wound in his wrist for hours, while being grilled by police captain Collins. The injury betrayed itself when blood began trickling down the man's hand.

Hiller was aroused early yesterday morning by the screams of his two daughters. He, Hiller, rushed to the bedroom and grappled with an intruder. They rolled down the stairs, locked in each other's arms. The negro began firing, three bullets entering the railroad man's body. His grasp relaxed and the murderer escaped.

Detectives caught Jones as he was trying to board a car.

GRAFT HUNT IN CINCINNATI.

Saloonkeepers, Refusing to Pay Tribute, Say They Are Hounded by Police.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 20.—Official investigation of charges of graft and favoritism in the treatment of saloonkeepers by members of the Cincinnati police department were begun yesterday by safety director Scott Small at the direction of Mayor Schwab. Chief of police Paul Milliken was ordered to present charges, filed with him three months ago by James Milligan, a saloonkeeper, in which it was asserted that the police had been attempting to break up Milligan's business, after he had paid weekly tribute for five years for the privilege of keeping open after midnight. Other saloonkeepers declared that when they stopped paying for gambling privileges they were repeatedly arrested, while competitors who continued to pay were not molested.

TWO WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Explosion of Natural Gas Burns One to a Crisp.

Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Mrs. Carrie Salisbury and Mrs. Elizabeth Hadley were burned to death by an explosion of natural gas in their home near here yesterday. They smelled gas and started to investigate with a lighted lamp. As they entered the kitchen, the accumulated gas exploded. Mrs. Hadley was burned to a crisp and Mrs. Salisbury received burns which caused her death within a few moments.

PASSAIC GAINS 97.2 PER CENT.

New Jersey City's Population Is Now 54,773, Increase of 26,996 over 1900.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The population of Passaic, N. J., is 54,773, an increase of 26,996 or 97.2 per cent., as compared with 27,777 in 1900.

SYRUP OF FIGS ELIXIR OF SENNA

CLEANSSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY: DISPELS COLDS, AND HEADACHES DUE TO CONSTIPATION. BEST FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN—YOUNG AND OLD.

TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS—ALWAYS BUY THE GENUINE.

MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS ONE SIZE ONLY. REGULAR PRICE 50¢ A BOTTLE

SUIT FOR DAMAGES ON A CONCORD QUARRY

Victor L. Bernard, Formerly Employed in Mr. Fox's Quarry, Seeks to Recover for Personal Injuries.

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FIVE HURT

And Two Deaths May Result from New York Fire.

New York, Sept. 20.—Five persons were injured, two perhaps fatally, in a panic which attended an early morning fire in a down-town tenement district on the west side yesterday.

The fire was in a three-story frame house at 107 West 10th street, and spread rapidly, cutting off the escape of those asleep on the upper floors. The two women jumped from a second-story window into the arms of policemen and were not badly hurt. The three men jumped from a window high up under the roof, one of them fracturing both legs and suffering internal injuries, while a second landed with a broken arm and concussion of the brain. The money loss from the fire was small.

he decided to go back to congress from the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania district and admits that to obtain the Republican nomination he spent \$42,500, being an average of \$4.50 for each vote received in the primaries.

Mr. Sibley is a manufacturer and farmer and reputed to be a millionaire. He was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-third and Fifty-sixth congresses and as a Republican to the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-ninth congress by a large majority. In the Democratic national convention of 1896 Mr. Sibley received the largest number of votes for the nomination of vice president, but wired the convention to withdraw his name.

Extra Cautious.

They were returning to America after a European honeymoon.

"George," petulantly, "I really feel hurt. Over on the other side you declared I was a jewel, and you haven't repeated it since we have been aboard."

"Hush!" cautioned George, holding up a warning finger. "If I declared you a jewel I might have to pay duty. You know these customs men are terribly strict these days."—Chicago News.

A Bold Jollier.

Mrs. Hushleigh—Yes, we've been having considerable trouble with our milk lately. Do you take your coffee with or without?

New Boarder—I take it within.—Boston Transcript.

An envious man waxes lean at the fatness of his neighbor.—Socrates.

Woman's Power Over Man

Woman's most glorious endowment is the power to awaken and hold the pure and honest love of a worthy man. When she loses it and still loves on, no one in the wide world can know the heart agony she endures. The woman who suffers from weakness and derangement of her special womanly organism soon loses the power to sway the heart of a man. Her general health suffers and she loses her good looks, her attractiveness, her amiability and her power and prestige as a woman.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., with the assistance of his staff of able physicians, has prescribed for and cured many thousands of women. He has devised a successful remedy for women's ailments. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive specific for the weaknesses and disorders peculiar to women. It purifies, regulates, strengthens and builds. Medicine dealers sell it. No honest dealer will advise you to accept a substitute in order to make a little larger profit.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG, SICK WOMEN WELL.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

TOO MANY IRISH LEAVE

Emigration This Year Shows Increase

SOME ANXIETY IS SHOWN

By the Home Government—Our Exports from Switzerland Lessen—Decrease at \$600,000 During the Past Year.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Too many Irish are leaving Ireland this year, in the opinion of the home government. A clipping from an Irish journal, forwarded here by Deputy Consul J. S. Armstrong, Jr., of Cork, says:

"The Irish emigration statistics prove unsatisfactory; 1,581 persons left this country during July, as compared with 1,002 for July of last year, an increase of 579. Of the emigrants 1,097 were males and 484 females. In all 20,816 persons have left Ireland during the first seven months of 1910—an increase of 2,407 over the same period in 1907. The total emigration last year was 23,017 and was the second lowest on record for six decades. If the same rate of increase is kept up for the remainder of this year, emigration will reach nearly 32,000 for